



Jeffersonian Republican.

Thursday, July 21, 1851.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR: WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER: JOHN STROHM (of Lancaster). FOR THE SUPREME BENCH: Richard Coulter of Westmoreland, Joshua W. Comly of Montour, George Chambers of Franklin, Wm. M. Meredith of Philadelphia, William Jessup of Susquehanna.

Whig State Central Committee Meeting.

The members of the Whig State Central Committee are requested to meet in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, August 14th. It is important that every District in the State should be represented. Every member is therefore solicited to be present on that day without fail.

NER MIDDLESWARTH, Chairman. July 22, 1851.

Stroudsburg Academy.

We understand that Mr. T. J. Pratt, will open a School at the Stroudsburg Academy, on Monday, August the fourth. Mr. P. is a competent and worthy young man, and parents would forfeit nothing in committing to his hands the moral and intellectual culture of their children. Success to him.

Look Out!

We noticed in one of our exchange papers a few days since, a statement that new bills of the denomination of five dollars and under, purporting to be on the "Bank of Salisbury," Maryland, are being put in circulation by some of the wire-workers of Wall street, New York. We do not know that any, as yet, have found their way to Stroudsburg.

I. O. of O. F.

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania ended its session by adjournment on Saturday, 19th inst. It was not determined by the Grand Lodge, as rumored, to prohibit the subordinate Lodges from assisting for the purpose of establishing a Widows' and Orphans' Asylum, so much needed by the Order. Neither was there any motion or resolution adopted during the session disapproving of such an institution.

The election, held on the first day of the session, resulted in the choice of the following officers for the ensuing year:—M. W. G. M., William H. Witte; R. W. D. G. M., Peter Fritz; R. W. G. W., J. B. Nicholson; R. W. G. S., William Curtis; R. W. G. T., F. Knox Morton; R. W. G. Rep., H. F. Andrews.

The number of Lodges in the State, is 430. The increase of members during the past year has been about 5000.

The Sussex Register, says the business on the Morris Canal is increasing. The receipts during the first two weeks of July, amounted to \$7,012 70, an increase of \$955 74 over last year. The Company have completed all their ascending planes.

New Postage Law.—The Post Office Department has decided that newspapers are entitled to exchange with magazines.

A railroad meeting was held at Beaumont, Luzerne county, on the 2d inst., in favor of a contemplated railroad to connect with a railroad at the Delaware Water Gap, near this place, and with the Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at Scranton. They passed resolutions "declaring that the best location for said railroad is, to commence at the Delaware Water Gap, thence passing through Stroudsburg, thence up Pocono Creek to the Nob of Pocono Mountain, thence up Pocono Mountain with any grade that may be desired to the top, thence in a direct line to Lehigh river, (running a little north of Locust Ridge,) thence within one mile northeast of Bear Lake, thence to the waters of Spring Brook, down said brook to Scranton."

Terrible Calamity—Four Lives Lost.

A telegraphic despatch from Wilkesbarre, on the 28th inst., gives information of a terrible disaster having occurred, on Saturday night last, at Brownstown, Bradford county, about twenty miles below Towanda. A shanty, used by the contractors and laborers on the extension of the North Branch Canal, caught fire, and Abraham Fisher and his son Henry, two of the contractors, Mr. Flanagan, a superintendent, and Goldsmith, the cook, all perished in the flames. Nothing was left of the building and its contents, and the charred remains of Mr. Fisher and his son were brought down to Wilkesbarre yesterday. The elder Mr. Fisher was about forty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife and three children living at Wilkesbarre. The son was a young man, aged about twenty-three. The father had just returned from Towanda with his estimates and the funds to pay off the hands, and this money was probably also consumed. The origin of the fire is not known; but it is probable that it was caused by lightning, which might have exploded the stock of powder on hand for blasting. James C. Hall is now the only surviving partner in the firm of contractors on this section.

The N. Y. and Erie Rail Road carried during the last week, from Dunkirk eastward, 1200 horses, 9000 hogs, and 2000 sheep.

The Sinking Fund and its History.

The Locomoco papers, in carrying on their determination to succeed this fall by an effort to impose upon the credulity of the people, are now claiming that to Gov. Shunk the people are indebted for the revenue measure called the Sinking Fund.

We would not try to depreciate Gov. Shunk one iota in the estimation of the citizens of the Commonwealth, but we will not consent that some shall be deprived of deserved credit in order that the brows of others shall be undeservedly decked with honor.—Gov. Shunk had no more to do with the establishment of the Sinking Fund, which has already paid more than HALF A MILLION of the State Debt, than Simon Snyder. Both were in their grave before it was proposed, and the friends of neither can claim for them the honor of its suggestion or adoption. It was adopted by the Legislature of 1843, agreeably to the recommendation in Gov. Johnston's first message, and was violently opposed by several Locomoco Members of the Legislature. Jesse Miller, Gov. Shunk's Secretary of State, was then living and assailed the scheme with great violence through the columns of the Harrisburg Keystone. But all would not avail. The scheme was adopted. It has paid more than half a million of the debt which Locomoco Administrations contracted. It will do more if Gov. Johnston be sustained by the people and those men are kept out of power who oppose the Sinking Fund because it has relieved the people, and who speak of it as a "humbug" and a failure because it did not originate with them.—Daily American.

The Opposition and Banks.

The Pennsylvania has been assailing Judge Jessup, because he was once a stockholder and director of the Susquehanna Bank. The Bank was good so long as Judge Jessup had anything to do with it, but failed when the Locomoco got control over it, and began to unlawfully use and squander its money.—Now will the Pennsylvanian, and the Opposition press just please answer the following questions. What is the reason that, with all your professions of abhorrence, you Locomocos have created so many Banks! What is the reason that a large number of the banks of this Commonwealth are now controlled by your political leaders! What is the reason that your candidate for Governor, Wm. Bigler, voted for Bank charters! What is the reason that your candidate for Governor VOTED AGAINST INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY? If the principle of individual liability had been incorporated in the Susquehanna Bank, would the community have sustained any loss through the imprudence and roguery of your party friends! Did not your party friends control the Susquehanna Bank when it failed! Was individual liability incorporated in its charter! If not, why has your candidate for Governor recorded his vote against individual liability!—Jb.

Judge Coulter.

The American Democrat, published in Carlisle, after stating that politics cannot perfectly control the election of the Judiciary, says it "would not be surprised to find Judge Coulter receiving a very large and respectable vote at the hands of the true hearted Democracy of Old Cumberland. The fact of his being placed upon the Whig ticket after the flattering support he received in the Democratic Convention, will do him no injury.—It is convincing proof that he is one of the best men in the State; and the additional fact that his sanction of such a man as old Frank Shunk, is an endorsement that will be responded to by hosts of Democrats throughout Pennsylvania."

Judges in Easton.

Judges JESSUP, and CAMPBELL have been spending a few days in our Borough, we presume looking to the political state of affairs in old Northampton. They came here by invitation to attend the Commencement of La Fayette College. We have no acquaintance with Mr. Campbell, but we have met Judge Jessup and believe him to be just the character of man, we want upon the Bench. He is a man of undoubted legal learning, and mental discipline, plain and unassuming in his manners, and strong marks of honesty, and of determination of character, are clearly visible in his personal bearing and in his conversation. He will undoubtedly receive the vote of the Whigs of this County and probably a portion of the Democrats.—Eastonian.

Returned from California.

Mr. John F. Bachman, son of Sheriff Bachman, and Mr. C. M. Kinsey, returned to Easton from California, on Sunday last, having been absent from here more than two years. Their young friends in Easton received them with warm hands. They have during their absence endured the perils and dangers of the "Land of Gold," and we are informed bring with them home a very satisfactory reward for their daring and enterprise, in the form of the "bright material." Both return in good health.—Jb.

Wisconsin.—A law has passed the Legislature of Wisconsin, limiting the rate of interest to twelve per cent. per annum, and prohibiting by severe penalties the taking of a larger rate.

Notwithstanding the sneers of the English press at the American contributions to the Great Exhibition it is stated that the American section will obtain many prizes. Twenty-three medals have been already awarded to American exhibitors.

Native American Convention.

This body met in the Court House, at Harrisburg, on the 23d inst, pursuant to public notice. Two different persons were proposed for temporary chairman. Both of them ascended the stand at once, and a scene of indescribable confusion followed, which was kept up till the sheriff of Dauphin interfered, and put a stop to it. James P. Verree, of Philadelphia, was finally placed in the chair, when a portion of the convention withdrew. The convention then completed its organization, and appointed a committee on resolutions, who reported a string, which were adopted. They reiterate the Native doctrines, and resolve that it is inexpedient to nominate a State ticket at this time, because of the want of organization of the party in most of the counties of the State. They also recommend the formation of county, township, and ward associations; and the Convention stands adjourned, subject to the call of its officers.

The seceders met together and nominated Kimber Cleaver, of Schuylkill for Governor; a Mr. McDonald, of Armstrong, for Canal Commissioner; Garret Davis of Kentucky, for President; and Dr. R. Coates, of New Jersey, for Vice President. They deemed it inexpedient to nominate candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Invasion of Cuba.

Information has, the National Intelligencer understands, been received in Washington, that the parties heretofore engaged in the enterprise against the island of Cuba, have not yet abandoned their intentions, but threaten that they will renew the attempt a few months hence. It is said that some hundreds of those who have been engaged for the purpose are to be sent to Cuba during the summer in small numbers, by different vessels, as mechanics seeking employment on the island in their respective professions but who will secretly provide themselves with arms, and be prepared in a body to join any armed expedition which may succeed in landing. In the Shelby (Ky.) News, of the 16th inst., we also find the following:

"Some half a dozen youths left this country about the 1st of July, who are reported to be en route to join Lopez and other chiefs in another marauding expedition against Cuba."

A San Francisco correspondent of the Newark Advertiser gives quite a glowing account of the commercial and business prospects of the leading city of the gold region. He says that within one month after the great fire, at least five hundred houses had been erected, in addition to a number of very substantial brick buildings. He adds:—

"In a few weeks nearly all traces of the fire will have vanished, except such as belong to the city to repair—our city fathers having no money and as little credit, will be obliged to leave their part undone for the present. It may perhaps be asked where the money comes from to rebuild so rapidly after so heavy a loss.

I can only give my view of the matter:—as a general thing, persons engaged in business in this city, are not in debt; and although they may be burned out and lose all, they are free to begin again, and by close application to business can soon accumulate a small capital. Many who before the fire deemed themselves worth thousands, have commenced anew, and perhaps at some new occupation, where personal effort must take the place of capital.

THE MICHIGAN RAILROAD CONSPIRATORS.—The trial of these miscreants has now reached its thirty-fifth day at Detroit. It looks as if it would last thirty-five days more. The Detroit papers are full of the evidence—but we do not see that it contains any leading incident, bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the indicted, that has not already been given to the public.

Two elders or preachers of the Society of Friends, Eli and Sybel Jones have left for Liberia, and other parts of Africa,—being the first American Quakers who have ever visited that country for the purpose of preaching peace, love, and good will.

WHO CAN BEAT IT.—A Mrs. Philips, living near Vandalia, Indiana, had twin children about eighteen months since, and about three weeks since gave birth to five more all alive and kicking.

ELEPHANTS.—Elephants are said to live generally to the age of two or three hundred years. The well known elephant Columbus, attached to Raymond's menagerie is supposed to be upward of one hundred years old; indeed, his age can be regularly traced back as far as the year 1701, at which time he was carried from Bengal to England.

Death from a Bee Sting.

An intelligent lad, about 5 years of age, the son of D. P. Williams, died week before last near Vincentown, Burlington Co., N. J. from the effect of a sting by a bee. He was stung in the bottom of the foot, causing great pain, and inducing a swelling of the leg, accompanied with inflammation. The swelling and inflammation extended to his body, and death in a few days supervened.

Custom Receipts.

The following is a statement of revenues received at the principal ports for the year ending June 30, 1851:

New York,	\$31,756,199
Boston,	6,577,540
Philadelphia,	3,657,838
Baltimore,	1,047,278
New Orleans,	2,296,636
Charleston,	600,712

Tremendous Storm and Whirlwind.

HONESDALE, Pa. July 26th.—Last evening our village was visited with a very violent storm, accompanied by a terrific whirlwind, which swept across the upper part of the place, taking in its course the large dwelling house of Mr. West, a portion of which was deposited on the opposite side of the river.

Another portion was seen by several of our citizens high up in the air, sailing before the wind over "Irying Cliff" which is more than 300 feet high! and nearly two miles distant from the house! A large quantity of the bricks were scattered over the fields, along the track of the whirlwind.

Mrs. West, child and servant were in the house at the time the wind struck it, and fortunately escaped unhurt. A large quantity of glass was broken by the hail, and the crops in all directions are levelled with the ground. The thunder and lightning were very severe.

Mr. West's damage is estimated at \$2,000.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—In Cincinnati, the result of ten days experience proves an increase in the business of the Post Office of fifty per cent. There is a general disposition among the business men to adopt the custom of prepayment in all cases, and where an answer is expected to enclose a stamp.

Singular Disease.

The Annapolis correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, gives the following account of a fatal disease which has appeared in that vicinity:

A disease is now raging in the county of Anne Arundel, between South and West rivers, which has proved to be as fatal as the cholera. The early stage of it is marked by an eruption of the skin, a swelling of the muscle of the throat, partaking of the character of scarlet fever in children; and attended apparently, with very slight fever. There is nothing alarming in this stage of it, which continues for three or four days, when suddenly it fixes itself upon the vitals with a violence and fatality which are arrested by nothing that has, as yet, been tried. Dr. J. H. Sellman, a physician of a very highly valued professional reputation, in extensive practice, and a citizen of the county beloved by all who knew him, fell, most unexpectedly, a victim to the disease. He leaves a widow and seven children to mourn their irreparable loss. Several of his brother's servants, whom he had attended, had died with this disease, and from whom it is said he thought he had taken it.

The Allegheny Enterprise tells of a singular occurrence which took place a day or two since, at the house of Mr. Conlin, on the Franklin Road, about 14 miles out. A young girl of genteel appearance, entered the house with an infant in her arms, and asked for a drink, upon which Mrs. C. started for the spring for fresh water, leaving an infant of her own in the cradle. On her return, the stranger had very mysteriously departed, and in about an hour afterwards, she discovered, to her horror and surprise, that her own child had been taken from the cradle and a colored child left in its place. Nothing has been heard from them since.

ANOTHER STEP.—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts have sustained a sensible rule of law established by a Common Pleas Court in the same State, that a husband cannot be mulcted in exemplary damages for slander by his wife, though he must foot the bill to the amount of actual damages proven. This is another very large addition to feminine liberty of speech.

WASHING THE GUTTERS WITH LIQUOR.—The Bangor (Me.) Whig states that the City Marshal, on Friday last, by order of the Police Court, rolled out from the basement of the City Hall, ten casks of liquor seized under the new liquor law, and destroyed the liquor by turning it into the gutter. The empty casks were then safely returned to their owners.

The Horse that saw the Elephant.

A very remarkable case of the effects of fright upon a horse, says the Norwich Aurora, occurred in Franklin a short time since. A horse belonging to Mr. Joseph Palmer was grazing in the yard near the fence, when the elephants belonging to the Menagerie recently in this city, were passing along. The horse did not observe them till they were quite close to him, when looking up and seeing the huge animals, he started back in a fright, ran to the opposite side of the yard, stood for a moment quivering, then dropped dead. He was literally frightened to death.

The suits brought against New York and Massachusetts, by merchants in New York and Boston, to recover back head money on emigrants, have been carried by Mr. Webster for the claimants. A bill passed the New York Legislature, at its recent session, to refund two hundred and odd thousand dollars of head money paid by ship owners. Mr. Webster's commissions on these suits, and others of a similar nature, are stated to reach the enormous sum of \$70,000.

Progress on the Erie Canal.—Up to the 15th July inst., the tolls collected exceed the amount collected up to the same day in July, 1850, in the sum of \$237,000; and this, with a reduction of 25 per cent., on flour, and a corresponding reduction on other articles!

In Ireland, with a population of between six and seven millions, there are only about 163,000 that have the right to vote.

How Pennsylvania was Plundered.

The party who have for so many years counted and kept Pennsylvania's money, are now very anxious to get back into power. They created a forty million of dollars debt. The people turned them out and put in Governor Johnston, and he has commenced paying off that debt.—They laid heavy burthens on the people who work on farms, and hold no office.—Gov. Johnston has perfected measures to take off these burthens. Now they try to coax or drive the voters to put them in power again. We are determined the people shall be made acquainted with some of their tricks while in power. And we shall, therefore, occasionally expose some leaks which have caused Mr. Bigler's old ship to sink so deep in debt. In doing so, we intend to ask some simple questions of their party advocates, and we shall expect answers—the people will expect answers—plain, direct and satisfactory answers.

First then, we wish the voters to understand, that for many years the Clerk hire in the State Department has been three thousand dollars. This was paid to the Chief Clerk, \$1000; to a Recording Clerk, \$700; to two other clerks, each \$650 per year. The duty of the Recording Clerk was to record the Laws passed at each session. The other Clerks performed the current business of the office, prepared the laws for the printers, &c., &c. Every year these clerks were appointed to do this work, and every year they drew their salaries out of the State Treasury. They took and kept the money. Do the people know that they did not do the work? If they do not, we can inform them that when Gov. Johnston came into office, the laws of 1841-2-3-4-5-6-7-8—eight years—WERE UNRECORDED. Each year a Clerk had been paid for that work, but it was left undone. FIVE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS were plundered from the Tax payers under the color of a Clerkship. This is a stubborn fact.—The general appropriation bill of 1850 and 1851, show that the Legislature have authorized the employment of other Clerks to do this very work which Locomoco Clerks were paid to do years ago. What man has the hardihood to deny this?

Answer us, ye advocates of the by-gone administrations! How came this about? Why were these Clerks allowed to pocket this money of the tax-payers, and to leave the work to be paid for again? Why did your State-officers stand by and wink at this constructive theft? The people want to know before they will give you the power again.

We have a few more questions of the same sort, which we will put in due time, and we shall not rest satisfied until they are answered.—Harrisburg American.

Keep it before the People.

That John Strohm, after the War with Mexico had been sanctioned by Congress, voted for every appropriation for the support of the Army and Navy.

Keep it before the People that John Strohm voted to increase the pay of Soldiers engaged in that war, and that the Locomoco members voted against such increase.

Keep it before the People, that John Strohm voted to appropriate money for the relief of such sick and wounded soldiers as were unable to return to their homes from Mexico, and the Locomoco members voted against the proposition.

Keep it before the People, that John Strohm, although opposed to the way in which the war was brought on, voted to pay well and treat well the poor soldiers who bore the brunt of the contest, whilst the Locomocos who caused the war, voted against bettering the condition of these Soldiers.

Delaware Water Gap.

A friend who has just returned from a pleasant excursion to the Delaware Water Gap, tells us that this romantic spot is soon to be made very conveniently accessible to our citizens. The Central Railroad of New Jersey will be finished next summer as far as Easton. At this point it will be intersected by a road extending northward from Trenton along the Jersey side of the Delaware, by which means travelers will be conveyed with ease and comfort to the Gap. A still more direct access from New York will be afforded when the line from Morristown, which is to meet the Erie Railroad at the great bend of the Susquehanna, shall be completed across New Jersey and Pennsylvania. This line is to pass directly through the Water Gap of the Delaware. The scenery of this lovely spot has been frequently described by tourists. Wanting perhaps, some of those elements of beauty which distinguish our own Highlands, the Delaware Water Gap nevertheless presents within the space of a couple of miles a succession of picturesque views in many respects unequalled in the country.—Exchange.

The Simnce Twins Outdone.

The Leger Reporter of the 17th inst, says:—

On the 3d inst., a servant woman belonging to Mr. R. A. T. Ridley gave birth to a child having two perfect and distinct heads and necks on one body.—It has two breast bones and two spines, and it is supposed, from external indication, two sets of digestive organs. In other respects it does not seem to be different from other children. The legs and arms are perfect, and, excepting the parts above mentioned as double, there appears no deformity whatever. The most surprising part of the whole affair is that the mother is alive and doing well, although the child weighed at its birth eleven and a half pounds.

To pay the postage on letters you send, is now a rule of common politeness, which no one should disregard.

General Laws.

On an examination of the "Laws of a public and general nature," passed by the Legislature of 1851, and published by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, we find several enactments of some importance, and we publish them for the information of our readers:

Disorderly conduct at Political and Social Meetings.

Section 11. That the provisions of the fourth section of an act passed sixteenth March, 1847, to restrain disorderly conduct at religious meetings, be, and the same are hereby extended to political and social meetings.

Section 12. That any justice of the peace or alderman shall have power to depute any person to act as constable in case of the absence of the proper officer, to arrest any offender of said provisions of said act.

[The 4th section of the act of 14th March, is as follows:

That from and after the passage of this act, if any person or persons shall be guilty of disturbing any congregation, society or meeting, assembled for the purpose of religious worship, or assembled for the purpose of transacting any business pertaining to religious worship; or, if any person or persons shall be guilty of encouraging, aiding or in any way countenancing any such disturbance, on conviction thereof before any judge, justice of the peace or alderman of the proper city or county wherein the offence shall be committed, shall pay a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, and costs, at the discretion of the judge, justice or alderman trying the same, for the use of the city, township or borough wherein the offence shall be committed. If any person or persons convicted and fined for disturbing any meeting as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to pay the fine and costs imposed upon him, her or them, it shall be the duty of the judge, justice or alderman trying the same, to make out a mittimus, directed to any constable in the county wherein such offence shall be committed, committing the person or persons so offending to the jail of the proper county; and it is hereby made the duty of the person having charge of such jail, to receive and keep such person or persons in close confinement till the amount of the fine and costs are fully paid and discharged.

Exemption in favor of Widows and Children.

Sec. 5. That hereafter, the widow of the children of any decedent dying within this commonwealth, testate or intestate may retain either real or personal property belonging to said estate to the value of three hundred dollars, and the same shall not be sold, but suffered to remain for the use of the widow and family, and it shall be the duty of the executor or administrator of such decedent to have the said property affirmed in the same manner as is provided in the act passed the ninth day of April, 1849, entitled "An Act to exempt property to the value of three hundred dollars from levy and sale on execution and distress for rent:—Provided, That this section shall not affect or impair any liens for the purchase money of such real estate; and the said appraisment, upon being signed and certified by the appraisers and approved by the Orphan's Court, shall be filed among the records thereof.

Protection of Fences.

Sec 12. That if any person or persons, from and after the passage of this act, shall maliciously or voluntarily break down any post and rail or other fence put up for enclosure of lands, and carry away, break, or destroy any post, rail, or other material of which such fence was built, within this commonwealth, every person or persons so offending, and being legally thereof convicted before any justice of the peace or alderman, within this commonwealth, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, one-half thereof to be paid to the informer, and the other half to the support of the poor of such county, township, borough, or ward where the offence has been committed, together with costs of prosecution, and in the default of payment, such person or persons shall be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding 30 days for the first offence, and 60 days for the second: Provided, That either of the parties shall have the right of appeal the same as in civil cases.

The Odd Fellow, published at Boonsboro, Md., says that there is a society in Baltimore called "The Balance of Power." Their object is to keep a watch over the two political parties and see that every voter casts his ballot according to his own sentiments. They celebrated the 4th of July.

Gave it Up.

An old topser who had been patronizing one drinking house for the last eight years, gave this as his reason for joining the Sons of Temperance in the presence of several persons:—"There," said he, pointing to the saloon, "is a drinking establishment that I have been trying to drink out for these last eight years, and finding it impossible, have concluded to withdraw from the field and try Lake Michigan."

POSTAGE STAMPS.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says that the reason why the postage stamps will not stick, is that persons wipe off a portion of the gum in wetting them upon their tongue, when they should wet the letter and place the stamp upon the wet place.

BARNUM, it is said, has disposed to his Museum in Philadelphia to Spooner of New York.